

and during June, 1894, in the Huachuca and Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona, by Mr. W. W. Price and his assistants.

Comparing this series with several males of *D. auduboni* in very high breeding plumage from the Sierra Nevada of Central California, I find that the gap between *D. auduboni* and *D. nigrifrons* is nearly bridged over.—LEVERETT M. LOOMIS, *California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco.*

Sequence of Plumages in the Black-throated Blue Warbler. In my paper on the Molting of Birds (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1896, 159) I erroneously stated that the young males of *Dendroica cærulescens* in the first winter plumage were brown like the adult female. Attention was called to this error by Mr. Wm. Palmer in reviewing my paper in 'The Auk' (1896, p. 242). As I find, however, that many persons still regard some of the brown fall birds as young males it may be well to call attention to an interesting specimen in my collection, secured in Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1900. This bird is molting from the juvenal to the first winter plumage, the olive brown feathers of the earlier dress being seen on the back, sides of the body and under the tail, while most of the remaining feathers are of the black, blue and white plumage of the 'old male.' The flight feathers are not shed at this molt. All the feathers of the throat are frosted with white. This character as well as the olive edgings to the wing feathers will serve to distinguish males of the year from old birds.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.*

Granatellus venustus in Sinaloa.—The California Academy of Sciences possesses three specimens of this rare Warbler collected by Mr. P. O. Simons in Sinaloa. Two of the birds were secured at Tatemalis—a male, June 4, and a female, June 17, 1897. The third example (a male) was obtained April 10, of the same year at Rosario.

The following is a description of the female: Above drab with top of head tinged with wood brown, deepening toward forehead; above ear-coverts a broad line of buff, extending nearly to the middle of the upper eyelid; ear-coverts wood brown, lores paler; wings broccoli brown; tail brown with three lateral feathers tipped with white, the outer web of outer one almost wholly white; lower parts whitish, with a broad buff band across chest; sides of body washed with buff; under tail-coverts largely tinged with buff; wing 2.15 in.; tail 2.50; exposed culmen .46; tarsus .75.—LEVERETT M. LOOMIS, *California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco.*

Maryland Yellow-throat at Sea.—On August 19, 1900, at about 3 P. M. when my ship, the 'Saxonia,' eastward bound, was about 305 miles East $\frac{1}{2}$ South from Boston Light, a small bird flew up from astern and spent several hours perched in various parts of the upper works. It was lively, generally shy, plump and apparently happy. It took no interest in finely